

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XVII.]

WASHINGTON, MARCH 1, 1841.

[No. 5.

Published semi-monthly, at \$1 50 in advance, when sent by mail, or \$2 00 if not paid till after the expiration of six months, or when delivered to subscribers in cities.

AFRICAN TRADE.

WE desire to call the attention of our readers to the article in the present number in relation to the African trade. We are rejoiced that the subject of our commerce with Africa is beginning to claim the public attention, and to call forth the power of the public press. It has long been known to a few enterprising men, that this trade was immensely valuable. To carry it on they have been willing to run the hazard of being caught and plundered by the slavers on the coast, or of being seized and condemned under false pretences, by the men-of-war of a rival country, eager to grasp and monopolize that trade. Under all these disadvantages, and amid all these opposing dangers, the trade has been profitable. What then would it be, if the the slavers were driven from the coast, if our merchantmen were protected by the presence of our men-of-war, and if the children of Africa were kept at home, and taught to cultivate the soil, engage in useful industry, and open to *us* the vast resources of the country? We are altogether wrong in our calculations if it would not be for the pecuniary interest of our citizens on the sea-board to take up the plans of the Colonization Society, and prosecute them with the same zeal, energy, and liberality, that they do their own private business, or their works of public improvement. Every dollar that they spend in strengthening the colony of Liberia—in removing there the free people of color from our own country, where they are a public tax, and in establishing regular lines of communication between the two countries, will return rich laden into their coffers, in a very short time, having cheered and blessed multitudes in its journey.

We have no hesitation in appealing thus to the self-interest of our citizens to support and carry out the plans of the American Colonization Society. They may enjoy the fulfilment in this life, of the great principle of charity—"cast thy bread upon the waters and it shall return after many days?" If they are disposed to engage in this work with the right motives, their bread shall feed multitudes as it floats upon the waters, and shall return greatly increased in quantity.

It will not be long till *some* country shall gather rich gain from the forests and the mines, the Elephants and the soil of Africa. The nations are beginning to understand this fact, and are taking incipient

measures to make the jewel theirs. The field of competition is fairly open, and there will doubtless be a struggle for the prize. But there is no nation that possesses such advantages as ours. We have the wherewithal to do good to Africa on the broadest scale. We have on foot a plan of benevolence adequate to her wants. We have in our country enough of her own children, with intelligence and enterprise enough, to carry her the principles of civil government and the institutions of christianity, and to exert a controlling influence along her entire sea-board, and on the banks of all her navigable rivers. We also have wealth enough to transport them there and render them comfortable and happy in their new abode. This done, we have a hold on them, and on all over whom they have an influence, which can never be broken. It will ever be their interest to pour into this country the tide of their commerce. We can take their raw material and return it to them better manufactured and cheaper than any other country,—while our country abounds in all the articles necessary for their use and deficient in their own country.

SLAVE TRADE SANCTIONED BY THE KING OF GREECE.—The Malta Times, of the 5th instant, in giving the details of a case transporting slaves on board a Greek vessel, speaks of the fact of Greek vessels being employed in the Slave Trade as of an every day occurrence, of which no one could be ignorant. This has led to inquiries here; and it appears certain that King OTHO has been fully aware of it for about two years, and that he has been, and still remains deaf to the remonstrances of his Ministers, and that he positively will not do any thing to put a stop to it, or allow the law to be carried into effect against the offenders, who land their cargoes under the windows of his consuls in Turkey, who never fail to report the circumstances. Nothing but publicity will have the effect of putting an end to this infamous traffic, carried on under the flag of regenerated Greece.

And is this from the land of the ancient Greeks! and OTHO, the king of that country, that a few days ago appealed to the world to aid her in a death struggle for liberty, and the elevation of her down-trodden citizens? Surely it cannot be! or if it can, then must we say, "how are the mighty fallen!" How is the glory of Greece departed!

But we trust that a day of brighter promise will come to that land. The insulted ashes of her heroes and her patriots must soon arise! Her stained glory and her fallen crest, will not long bear the indignity of her reigning, but grovelling king. Hasten, oh the day of her redemption! Speak mightily, thou echo of the story of her glory! Thunder in the tyrant's ears! Her children must not only be free themselves! They must frown on that cursed traffic under which Africa groans! and at which all the sympathies of human nature revolt. Speed thee, thou guardian spirit of *Liberia*; hover where the tyrant sits in cold blood enthroned, nor lifts a hand to shelter thy brethren and kindred from the horrors of death! Tell in his ear what sacrifices it has cost to plant the standard of liberty on the shores of Africa! Tell him how much his help is needed in the work of civil and moral renovation. Shame him for the indignity he has done—the disgrace he has heaped on his ancestors:—and make him in anticipation, feel the curse which his own posterity will pour upon his head!

Then may we hope his hard heart will be softened, his dry eye drop a tear, and his potent arm redress the insulted honor of his throne, and protect the innocent and defenceless from the wrath of their merciless enslavers.

FROM HAVANA—Just before the Natchez left, a brig arrived from Gallinas, on the coast of Africa, bringing intelligence of an outrage on a couple of factories at that place by a British man-of-war. One of them was owned by Don PEDRO BLANCO, and the other by Don PEDRO MARTINEZ, and were the most extensive at the place. The man-of-war's crew was sent ashore, goods to the amount of \$500,000 were destroyed, and no less than 1,500 negroes employed about them made their escape. We could learn no farther particulars, but our informant states that the news created a great excitement at Havana.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

We trust that the above intelligence is true. Gallinas is a river about eighty miles to the windward of Monrovia, and is, beyond all dispute, a slave mart. PEDRO BLANCO has, for more than twenty years, been very extensively engaged in this unholy traffic, and has probably shipped more slaves from Africa, than any one individual, since the trade was first commenced by the Europeans. The Governors of Liberia make frequent mention of his being a dangerous enemy to the Colony. It is more than suspected that he has added piracy to his other crimes. If it is true, as stated, that \$500,000 worth of goods have been destroyed at that mart, the friends of mankind may congratulate themselves that not less than 30,000 human beings will be saved from the horrors of the middle passage. It is well known that MARTINEZ is also a slave dealer. Where the slave dealer hangs out his bloody flag, the honest trader cannot flourish. What was BLANCO doing with 1,500 negroes? Doubtless they were slaves, ready to be shipped. We hold that the British cruisers are not justifiable in insulting our ships by exercising the unauthorized right of search, but no man will find fault with them for breaking up these dens of iniquity. Such men as BLANCO and MARTINEZ should be treated as enemies of the human race.

There is at New Cesters, to the leeward of Monrovia, an infamous miscreant, named THEODORE CANOT, engaged in the Slave Trade, whom we commend to the notice of the cruisers on the coast.

WE are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter from Dr. W. H. TAYLOR, of Millsburg, a Colonist who went from this City, to his grandmother:

* * * "I am sorry to write to you that you are again to be disappointed in your long cherished expectation of seeing me. My situation and calling is of such a nature that, at present, I cannot leave it. By leaving at this particular time, I should not only turn myself out of business, and thereby lose many hundreds of dollars, to the very serious injury of myself and family, but should also very materially injure the cause of God; and disappoint the best expectations of hundreds of my friends. It is true you may have great reason to think very strange of me for not coming; but my dear grandmother, if you only knew what my situation is, and how my business stands, you would at once excuse me.

I learn that times are hard and difficult in America, and that many poor people suffer very much. Now if you will come out to me, you shall not

suffer. It is true you are old. But I see many persons here as old as you, and perhaps older. But they are doing well, and so can you. Besides, for the sake of those children who are growing up in ignorance, who have not the advantages of school—here they can have all the advantages that white children have in America.

Besides all this, all that *stuff* about people having the fever and dying here, it is all a farce. There are a number who have not had the fever since they came. Some have been here ten, some fifteen years, and have never had one day's sickness in that time.

My situation is a comfortable one, and I want you and the children to come and enjoy these comforts with me, while you and I live. I know that many will try to persuade you not to come; but let them say and do as they are minded, do you come to me, and you will not regret it. My own health is as good, if not better than it was in America.

You can have no idea of the beauty of this country. People talk about it being a dry and hot country. No greater mistake can be made. The sun is never as hot here as it is in America in the summer season. You never see a dry tree here, without leaves, as you see there, in the winter. But the trees are always growing, the grass is always green. As soon as you gather one crop of peas, or corn, or potatoes, or cabbages, or cucumbers, or any thing, you may turn round and plant again in the same place, and so all the year. You do not suffer here with cold feet. The children do not have to cry about their hands being cold, when they go to the pump for water. But it is not worth while for me to say so much about the country; if you will come, I promise you shall not suffer. And you need not be afraid of the fever, for so far as I am able to judge, it is not half as bad as are the fevers in America. I am not alone in this assertion.

I am sorry to see the very little improvement of CHARLES HENRY, in writing and spelling. I could scarcely make out to read his letter. I am very much obliged to him for writing.

Tell LUCRETIA that her brother, JOHN WOODLAND, is still living; but I have not set eyes on him since I have been in Africa. He lives at Marshall, and as I never find time to visit these places, and he has never been here in Millsburg, that I know of since I have been here, therefore I have not seen him. But I understand he is well.

My dear mother, are you still neglecting the interests of your immortal soul? When you see your health declining—when you see time flying with inconceivable velocity, and yourself borne upon its wings as swiftly as the swallow upon the wind—and yet you are forgetful of your soul? Oh! my dear mother, let not this be the case any longer!

There is every reason in the world for you to come over to Africa. Your own comfort—the satisfaction of being with the only one of your children or grand children, who is able to help you—that in your last moments you may not be abandoned to suffer in some poor home, with not a friend to wipe the last tear from your dying eyes. If the children are here, and I should die first, I have houses and lands and other property to which, of course, they will fall heirs. But if there is no one here to see to it, it may soon be squandered; and though they may hereafter come to see about it, the deeds and titles may have been destroyed, and some one else got possession, who has no right to it. Now is the time I want them and you to come. And we will make a family grave yard on some one of my lots, and there will we all be buried.

I remain your most affectionate grandson,

W. H. TAYLOR.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

OUR AFRICAN TRADE.

THE seizure of the brig *Tigris*, of Salem, by her British Majesty's brig *Waterwitch*, on the coast of Africa, under some real or imaginary pretext of being engaged in the Slave Trade, her arrival at Boston, and the subsequent prosecution of Capt. FRYE and his crew for an alleged criminal offence, have very naturally and justly awakened public attention to this matter, and induced much inquiry into the legality of these proceedings on the one part, and the consequence of tolerating them on the other. The ground of accusation against Captain FRYE, when closely scrutinized, appears trifling enough; certainly altogether too slight for such momentous results, to him and his owners, as have followed in its train. If he violated any law of the United States, or of nations, he appears to have done it quite unwittingly. He is charged, in substance, with having on board his vessel a native African boy, now alleged to be a slave, and to have been hired from some person claiming to be his owner. If the charge is true the act of Captain FRYE would seem to belong rather to the category of abolition than of slavery offences, for he certainly has brought one slave to liberty. The moment the boy touched the deck of the *Tigris* he became free. He was removed from beyond the control of his owner, and it will hardly be pretended or imagined that Captain FRYE harbored any design of bringing a slave to Salem, in old Massachusetts, and retaining him there in slavery. No more effectual mode of emancipating him, if he was a slave, could be devised, than the receiving him on board the *Tigris* and bringing him to New England.

American vessels—and English vessels too, for that matter—have long been in the habit of replacing or adding to their crews at any port in Europe, India, South America, the Sandwich Islands, &c. whenever death, desertion or other cause rendered that proceeding necessary. Whalers ship additional hands, native or foreign, at almost every island in the Pacific, without regard to color of skin or straightness of hair; and vessels of all nations touching upon the coast of Africa, make a regular practice of employing natives to assist in loading and unloading cargo, or any other duty that may be in hand. These men generally come alongside in their own boats, as soon as a vessel arrives, eagerly seeking for employment, and some are almost invariably engaged. Whether they are slaves or freemen the captain, neither knows nor inquires. What concerns him most is the relief afforded to his own crew, and their greater security from disease, afforded by this transferring of their labor to native auxiliaries. The employment, moreover, yields a welcome compensation to the natives. It remains to be seen what equivalent is given them for its loss by the interference of British commanders and lieutenants, who seize the vessels, turn the crews ashore to die, imprison the captains, and send ship and cargo to Sierra Leone for condemnation, or quite as effectually break up the voyages by sending them home to the United States in ballast.

The former was the case with the ship *Seamew*, Captain BRIANT, also belonging to the owners of the *Tigris*, reported a few days since by Captain TAYLOR, of the brig *Waverly*. She was seized on the coast by the *Persian*, the crew left on shore, and Captain BRIANT carried off to Sierra Leone, a prisoner on board his own vessel. She had on board 1400 bags of coffee, some other African produce, and the unsold portion of her outward cargo. The cause of seizure, whatever it might be, was so slight that the Court at Sierra Leone refused to take cognizance of it, and she sailed from Sierra Leone in company with the *Waverly*, bound, as was supposed, to that part of the coast where she was seized, in order to be there given up to Captain BRIANT. But in the mean time her crew may have died or dispersed, no one

knows whither. If an opportunity of leaving the coast presented itself, no doubt they took advantage of it, and in that case Captain BRIANT would be obliged to ship a new crew of real slavers, who perhaps would take the first chance of running away with the vessel and converting her into a slave trader or a pirate; or of native blacks, in which case he would perhaps be again seized by some English cruiser; or he might let his ship lie at anchor and send home for a crew, the cost of which would be much the same as that of making the whole voyage. During this delay all the perishable portions of his cargo would be ruined, others more or less injured, the voyage broken up, and the owners subjected to heavy loss instead of reaping any profit from their adventure.

Captain TAYLOR also reports having left at Sierra Leone the bark Jones of New York, liberated, there being no proof of her having engaged in any illegal traffic; she was lying there "in charge of a shipkeeper only." This vessel was seized by the Dolphin, English brig of war, at *St. Helena*—not on the coast of Africa—on the 15th of September, and sailed on the 17th for Sierra Leone, in charge of a prize master and crew from the Dolphin, having on board the mate, cook and steward as passengers, and leaving at *St. Helena* the captain and supercargo, while the crew were transferred to the Dolphin as prisoners. No allegation of slaving was made in this case—no cause of seizure was stated—nor would the commander of the Dolphin pay any attention to the remonstrances or inquiries of the captain, consignee, or American consul. Our first accounts were that the Jones had been seized on false information given by the mate and cook—both since dead—but Captain TAYLOR reports that she was brought to Sierra Leone, "because the captain would not exhibit her papers."

Had the commander of the Dolphin any right to demand an inspection of these papers? And even if he had, was the refusal to show them any legal ground of capture? The Jones was not at sea, be it remembered, but in a British port, where she had been lying twenty days, landed and sold a part of her outward cargo and taken in another. It is presumable that her invoice was at the office of the consignee, her manifest at the Custom House, and her register, crew-list and other papers at the American consulate—for so the law and custom of the port require. If any of her papers were informal the defect would doubtless have been noticed and remedied in the proper quarter; and if the British commander had made application in that quarter he might have abundantly gratified his curiosity, or quieted his suspicions.

It is very probable that the captain had no papers to show when called on; but even if he had them in possession, and was wrong in refusing to exhibit them, the penalty of his offence surely ought not to be a virtual confiscation of vessel and cargo. This would be to visit the punishment of his offence upon the owners, who were not only innocent but absent.

Suppose the captain of a British merchant vessel, lying in the port of New York, were summoned to exhibit his papers by the captain of a revenue cutter—the answer a negative or an evasion, even accompanied with insolence—would the commander be justified in seizing the vessel and sending her off to Liberia, leaving the captain to kick his heels about our streets, and the crew prisoners on board the cutter? Such would be nothing more than a parallel to the case of the Jones.

The almost simultaneous seizure of the Jones, Seamew, and Tigris, by the Dolphin, Waterwich, and Persian, has given rise to strong suspicions that the commanders of the latter have acted under instructions from the British Government, and that the motive is to be found in the expediency of breaking up the American trade on the coast of Africa. This trade is much

more extensive and valuable than people in general know or imagine. The two houses that own the *Seamew*, *Tigris*, and *Jones* have been engaged in it twelve years, and have imported into Salem and New York 800,000 pounds of ivory, which has been sold for \$900,000, and coffee, hides, gum and other articles of African production to the amount of a million more; all purchased with the proceeds of outward cargoes, ninety per cent. of which have been articles of American production and manufacture. The manufacture of ivory in the United States consumes almost the whole import of the article, and gives employment to some seven hundred workmen. Most of the articles made are cheaper and better than can be found in Europe, forming an important article of export, and competing successfully in any foreign market where they can be introduced on equal terms. Ivory is obtained, except in small quantities, from no other quarter of the world than Africa; and if the American trade on the African coast is broken up, our manufacturers will become dependent on England for their supplies of the material; of course they will not have the choice of the market as to quality, they will have to pay higher prices, and the fabric will at once be deteriorated in value and enhanced in cost, to the ruin of our export for the supply of foreign demand, and eventually the introduction of foreign supply to our own market.

Such is thought by some to be the real object of these repeated seizures: the object avowed is to vindicate the honor of the American flag which is unlawfully assumed by foreigners to cover their nefarious traffic in slaves: but when did it become a conceded principle that other nations might at pleasure take upon themselves the office of vindicating our flag?

It is undoubtedly the duty of our Government to see that the flag of the United States streams from the halyard of no slaver; but if the American government neglects that duty, it is the right of the American people to remedy the wrong—not of British cruisers. Apparent sanction of the Slave Trade, through Executive negligence, is undoubtedly a cause of loud complaint; but still more loudly to be deprecated, more sternly resisted, is the assumption by any foreign government, of the right to exercise authority in the administration of our laws or the fulfilment of our duties.

EXTINCTION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

THE following is the concluding part of the speech of the Rev. R. MONTGOMERY, at Glasgow, on the 24th of September:

"In connexion with this period, however, we cannot forget the name of THOMAS CLARKSON. And here, my Lord, how deeply interesting it is, to mark the ways in which the God of wonders often connects moral influences together!—At the time to which we now allude, CLARKSON carried off the Chancellor's Prize Essay, for that year in Cambridge, the subject of which was connected with slavery. It was after reading this essay in the Senate House, while on his way to London, that the awful statements and appalling facts contained in his essay, returned on his mind with double force; and in one of these mournful reveries, in which the high mysteries of our nature come so strangely into action, he sat down on the green turf by the roadside, and pondered deeply and sadly on the wrongs of Africa!—and there was formed, my Lord, that magnificent resolution, which, as a germ, contained all the energies and principles which he thereafter brought to bear on the cause of abolition. It occurred to him that *if the essay were true, the cause must be tremendous*, and called for *instant aid*; and to connect with this reverie the fact that, in a few years after this, the curse of slavery was rolled off from myriads of the human race! (*Cheers.*) But, my Lord,

we now hasten with many apologies for this protracted harangue to introduce the venerable name of CLARKSON's great coadjutor, even that of WILIAM WILBERFORCE. (*Cheers.*) And is it too imaginative, or rather is it not becoming this temple, dedicated to the sublime impressions of eternity, to think, that if the holy dead can recognize the conduct of the living, that patriarch of liberty, whose spirit now brightens before that throne, may be permitted to gaze on this assembly, and waft a blessing on that cause on earth, the trophies of which he remembers in heaven!—But here, my Lord, we need not linger; the character and conduct of WILBERFORCE requires neither eulogy nor history; they form part and parcel of our national sympathies. We would simply remind the meeting that although associated with WILBERFORCE, were those giants of intellect, PITT, FOX, and BURKE,—it was only after innumerable delays, cabals and conspiracies, that WILBERFORCE succeeded in carrying his glorious measure, and as the chime struck midnight in May, 1807, the last act of the GRENVILLE administration was, to sign and seal the "*Magna Charta for Africa in Britain.*"

And now, my Lord, from this hurried retrospect of past exertions, we turn to the future, and ask, What remains to be done?—and what is our corresponding duty? Our reply is, let the past instruct the present, and from the triumphs of what *has been* effected, let us reason hopefully to *what may be* achieved. And this suggests an allusion to WILBERFORCE in the way of encouragement. Now, what is it that demands our chief admiration in contemplating the career of this eminent man? Why, my Lord, we do not hesitate to remark, while the result of his labors has been duly lauded, the moral process whereby that consummation was reached, has scarcely yet been sufficiently admired. Here, just as in the history of struggling intellect, when the palms are won, and the laurel binds the fevered brow of triumphant genius—the voice of fame is loud and long; yet all the solitude and sorrows, all the waste of heart and wear of mind, all the toilsome days and sleepless nights, are seldom estimated. So in the career of WILBERFORCE's philanthropy—his success has been nobly congratulated; but the heroic self-denial, and all the high elements of patient zeal, and fortitude which he evinced throughout his arduous and protracted fight, against the world's antagonism, are too often unremembered in an estimate of what is great and good in his history. With this great man, indeed we may assert, that the energy of opposing circumstances only served to draw forth the energy of victorious principle. So, my Lord, from some green eminence in this romantic land, have I oft beheld with delighted gaze the gallant bark, contending nobly with the winds and waves around it—at times amid the darkening heavens and the uprising billows, the bark would seem to sink and disappear—but when the sunbeam came through the riven cloud, and flashed along the deep,—there was the little bark,—bearing on to the harbor, where at length it arrived, and dried its dripping sails in the sun. So amid all the clashing waves and contending winds of opposition did WILBERFORCE, with never-failing heroism, carry forward the sacred cause of human freedom, and bear it finally unwrecked and uninjured into the haven of a nation's welcoming smiles!—My Lord, be it for us now, who are on the eve of following out his glorious precedent, to remember, that with WILBERFORCE, *success was neither the motive nor standard of duty*; and that (under the Divine blessing) he was indebted for his costly triumph in the cause of humanity, to a fine combination of unquailing principles, set in motion by indomitable resolution. Be a spirit like this, our inspiration now! By combining prayer to God, with exertion towards man, let us march forward to meet the holy cause, that now demands all our energy, prudence, and zeal. And, so may the period soon arrive, when the spirit

of divinest freedom shall inspire the hearts, purify the homes, and exalt the characters of Africa's now degraded offspring; when, not a limb that moves within her vast domain but shall be found as fetterless as man was made to be! And then, my Lord, visions fairer than christian patriot ever conceived, nobler than painting ever sketched, and richer than poetry ever drew, shall be realized and seen; and the land where Tertullian penned his burning page, and Cyprian died the martyr's death, shall awake from the dark slumber of a thousand years of ignorance, slavery and crime, and more than rival what it once possessed, when Egypt was the cradle of science, the seminary of art, and the birthplace of literature. (*Great Cheering.*) And why? because, my Lord, Africa may have that which imparts to science its enobling strength, to art, its presiding beauty, and to literature, its sanctifying life and glory,—even that which heightens the moral lustre round the throne,—“being glory to God in the highest,”—while at the same time it awakens “peace on earth, and good will to men”—even the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Yes, my Lord, it is because this Society recognizes that great verity, for which we should all be ready to bleed on the block, and to burn in the flame—viz. that Christianity, and Christianity alone, is the conservatrix of liberty, and the true reformer of the world,—it is on this account, my Lord, pre-eminently, I would give this Society my very cordial though insignificant support. For if the Son shall make the Africans free, they *shall* be free indeed. (*Cheers.*) And now, where savage waters wind their lone course—unwhitened by a single sail—there may commerce lift her thousand signals, streaming in the gale; instead of forest depths, where the tiger preys, and the lion howls,—there may the thronged city, the busy wharf, the crowded street be hereafter seen, with all the glow of commercial life and the grace of social advancement; and instead of the war-whoop of contending tribes, the tyrant's lash, the clank of chains, and thralldom's bitter sigh—there may be heard the voice of prayer, the sound of praise, and the sweet music of the “church going” bell. (*Applause.*) My Lord, the cold head and the calculating heart may pronounce this to be mere poetry—but He who ruleth on high, may in mercy render it *prediction*! And, therefore, in conclusion, I most warmly anticipate the time when the energies of Scotland, England, and Ireland, will be found condensed into one high, magnificent, and holy enterprise—for carrying out the principles of this Society, and for putting down that consummate treason against God and man—slave trade. (*Cheers.*) Yes! soon may that vessel be launched, from whose deck the voice of this united empire will proclaim the commencing jubilee of Afric's glorious freedom, and the termination of her shameful wrongs—for

“Thus saith Britannia, empress of the sea,
Thy chains are broken—Africa! *be free.*”

AFRICAN MISSION.—The shipment of the necessary supplies and specie for the support of the African mission now calls for about \$3500. This sum, it will be seen, has been borrowed, until the amount can be obtained from the future income of this department. The urgency of this appeal will be appreciated by those who desire to see the missions of our church to this benighted land, liberally sustained. Are there not motives enough at the present encouraging period to animate the members of the Church at large, in so promising an effort for Africa? Life has been preserved—the first difficulties overcome—the labors of the missionaries have been signally blessed—new stations have been opened for these labors, and the earnest plea of the brethren is that more missionaries may join them. Are they to

be told that the church will no longer support them in their work? The present number of this periodical of their church goes to them, and it may be long before they can hear of the answer which shall be given to the appeals now making, not only for the wants of the mission so dear to their hearts, but for the support of all our missions abroad. May these brethren at least be assured, in the mean time, that many prayers are ascending from those who have little of silver or gold to give. They will say that Africa is remembered, in the missionary company of another denomination, which goes out at this time, consisting of two missionaries and their wives, who go to undertake the establishment of a new mission, about sixty miles to windward of Cape Palmas.—*Spirit of Missions.*

MISSIONS TO AFRICA.

At a public meeting held at Bristol, formerly the great mart of the slave-trade in England, on the 19th of November, the Rev. T. B. FREEMAN, who had recently returned from the Ashantee country, was present, and made statements which appear deeply to have interested the hearers, concerning the state of that kingdom, and of the whole region occupying the space between the territory of the Ashantees and the Gold Coast, in reference to missionary labors. He gave an encouraging detail of his own proceedings and those of his fellow laborers. He said, among other things, in alluding to the affecting sacrifice of life in the attempts of Europeans to civilize Africa, that it would never be accomplished but by *native agency*. It is also stated that at this meeting "Mr. DE GRAAPE, a native of Cape Coast, in a modest and sensible address, and in very good English, made a few remarks, in which he alluded to himself as a living witness of the good effected by Christian missions, and expressed his humble belief that they from the west would at the last great day meet with their fellow Christians from the north, the south, and the east, and sit down together in the kingdom of their God forever."

The Chairman also stated that the Wesleyan Missions were making a most successful progress, but their funds were £60,000, occasionally the society was £20,000 in debt. He said there was a most favorable prospect from the consent of the king of Ashantee, for the introduction of Christianity into that region, and missionaries were ready to go forth on the good work. But £5000 were required for the purpose, towards which they had now nearly £4000. They had recommended Mr. FREEMAN to come over and make his own appeal in England. Africa had a strong claim in Bristol, and that claim was honorably recognized by its merchants. Messrs. R. & W. K. had generously sent a check of £50 towards the object of the meeting.—*Hartford Congregationalist.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

MARYLAND IN LIBERIA.

WE have before us the Ninth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, and we are truly gratified to find that it presents a very favorable view, for the past year, of the condition of the Maryland colony planted at Cape Palmas. Not having space at present for the insertion of the report at length, we present a brief abstract of its material points. Not only have the relations of the colonists and natives afforded to the Board the highest gratification, but also of its internal concerns, which are pronounced to be in the highest degree satisfactory. The Board truly remark that among the most important considerations connected with

the colony, is its health, and that the fear of sickness there has often been sufficient to deter many who would otherwise have emigrated. Letters however, from the Rev. Mr. MINOR, of the Episcopal mission, and Dr. SAMUEL F. MCGILL, the colonial physician, pronounce the health of the missionaries and emigrants as now uniformly good, and their ability to labor thereby much increased. There had been no deaths in the colony from the first of July to the 6th of September, the date of the latest received despatches. The great mortality in the early periods of African colonization, is attributed to the ignorance which then existed as to the best modes of treating diseases incident to the climate, the unsheltered condition of the colonists, and the despondency that at times prevailed in consequence of the privations natural to their condition as first settlers. These evils have, happily, been all overcome, by their vastly improved condition, and as great a degree of health now prevails in the settlement as would have been experienced among the emigrants had they remained in the United States. The number of white residents (missionaries) is stated to be twenty, and that of the colored, five hundred. The relations of the Board with the former are in every respect satisfactory, and their labors in preserving "peace and good will" between the natives and colonists, fully appreciated and acknowledged. No expedition having been despatched to the colony the past year, with emigrants, was in part owing to the want of funds, and the indisposition of the Society to incur a debt for that purpose; an additional reason also presented itself from the fact of a prevailing excitement for emigration to Trinidad and Guiana, which existed to such an extent among the colored people as to prevent their listening to the favorable pretensions of any other place to their notice. Although firmly of opinion that time would develop that the inducements held out by the English planters for the emigration of the free colored people were prompted more by self-interest than philanthropy, nevertheless the Board were unwilling to throw any difficulties in the way of that movement, as those emigrants would soon discover that the difference of color which formed the insuperable barrier to a *social equality* in America, was not less high nor more easily surmounted in those Islands than in Maryland.

The prosperity of the colony at Cape Palmas is evidenced by the trade that has been gradually centreing there, which has enabled the governor within the past year to contribute materially to its expenses, and the belief is indulged that ere long the colonists will be enabled to export to this country cotton, coffee, rice, palm oil, and probably sugar, as the produce of their labor and industry, when the wealth of the Colony will be assured. With the view of facilitating the arrival of so desirable a period, and to render the intercourse between Baltimore and the Colony more regular and frequent, the Board are desirous to obtain a suitable vessel of their own, a measure deemed of very great importance, and for the accomplishment of which they have directed their agents to take subscriptions for this purpose especially, and have already between three and four thousand dollars subscribed. The assistant agent at the Colony, GEORGE R. MCGILL, is mentioned in very high terms, as a man of intelligence and information, who visited Baltimore during the past year, and on his return took with him his appointment as teacher of the Ladies' School, established at Harper by the Ladies of Baltimore. For the use of the "Ladies' Society," a commodious stone school-house has been erected, and the example set them by the ladies of our city is recommended to the favorable consideration of the ladies of Maryland generally, as great good might be done at a comparatively small expense. The managers conclude by mentioning, that there is not at present a white man in office in "Maryland in Liberia,"—and no white superinten-

dence even on the coast. Governor RUSSWORM is a person of color, and the colonial physician, Dr. SAMUEL FORD MCGILL, also a person of color, who received a diploma, with much credit to himself, in a northern college of medicine—and they deem it due to those individuals to state to the public their entire satisfaction with them, likewise to speak in approbation of that policy which induced the Board five years since to place the executive power in Africa into the hands of a colored person, as both wise and just.—Upon a review of all these facts; as disclosed by the report of the Board of Managers, we see everything to encourage us in promoting the noble scheme of State Colonization so spiritedly entered into by the people of Maryland, and as the annual meeting of the Society will be held in the Senate chamber at Annapolis, on Tuesday evening next, an opportunity will be afforded the representatives of the people to say how far their proceedings merit the approbation of their constituents.

SOUTH AFRICA.

FROM the Scottish Christian Herald, issued on October 31, 1840, which we received by the last steamer, we extract an affecting narrative, by Mr. Ross, Missionary at Pitrie :

“FEMALE DEGRADATION AMONG THE CAFFRES.—The state of the Caffre female is peculiarly degraded. There, as in all heathen countries, she is placed far under the other sex in the scale of society. Conscious, as it were, of her own inferiority, she willingly submits to be a slave, and thinks it beyond her province to exercise even a thought beyond the work of her hands. When about to be married, her consent is never asked ; and often her husband is a person she has never seen. The choice sometimes is thus made.—Her father sends an arsegai to the man he has fixed upon, as likely to give the number of cattle he wants for her. If the weapon is accepted, it is understood that the acceptor is willing to take the girl. In that case her father sends her, accompanied by a few friends. They arrive at the kraal in the evening, and sit down outside the place. The dogs immediately begin to bark. The inhabitants thus know that strangers have come. They accordingly go out and inquire whence they have come, and their errand. The strangers explain, and ask a place to rest in for the night. A hut is assigned them. Next morning the girl is brought out and examined from head to foot, as you would examine a brute beast, by the principal men of the kraal ; after which she is returned to her hut, and the man is asked whether he is willing to take her. If he says he is willing, an ox forthwith is slaughtered, and dancing commences, which is continued for several days. But should it be otherwise—should her person not please, she is sent home, and her father is told to send another daughter.

“A painful case fell recently under my own observation. While the girls were in the school, the father of one of them was heard saying outside, that he had given back the cattle, so that his daughter might return home. That led me to inquire into the circumstances ; and I was told that the young woman had been married a few weeks before, to a man whom she did not know, whom she had never seen, but who had sent to her father for one of his daughters, offering to give three head of cattle. The proposal had been accepted, and the girl was sent to the purchaser, who had her person examined in the usual way, and declared himself satisfied. But next day she took such a dislike to him, that she left, and returned home. In the mean time, her father had set out on a journey ; but a brother of hers, on hearing what had happened, ordered her to return, beating her at the same time severely. She declared that she would not go back, as she dis-

liked the man. But finding no shelter at home, she made her escape to the kraal of a great man in this neighborhood, whose children lately had come to school. He sent her away, ordering her, as her brother had done. But she again returned, saying that she could not live with that man. There she remained for some time undetected, and came to school with the other girls. But on her father's return, a complaint was lodged with him. He went in person to visit the man, whom he had never before seen, and was himself so dissatisfied, that he resolved on taking back his daughter, which was easily managed; for the man was perfectly indifferent whether he got back his wife or his cattle. The father returned him his beasts. He then set about searching for his daughter, and found her in the school."

THE SLAVE TRADE.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Cape of Good Hope Shipping List of November 24th, received at this office, contains the following particulars relative to the progress of the Slave Trade on the Eastern Coast of Africa.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Spanish barque *Amelia*, of 278 tons, but under the Portuguese flag, from Havana, bound to Mozambique, was taken off the harbor on 31st ult., after an arduous chase of 21 hours, by H. B. S. *Acorn*, Capt. J. ADAMS, being fully fitted for slaves, and having on board 27,000 Spanish dollars for the purchase of the same, and has been sent into Table Bay with 10 slaves on board, taken out of a large drow of 150 tons, also captured by H. M. S. *Acorn*, with 30 slaves, (the remaining 20 taken on board the *Acorn*,) but is said to have landed 200 near Mozambique harbor, the evening previous to her capture. The hull was to be destroyed.

A large brig, the *Portia*, sailing under Portuguese colors, had been fined previous to *Acorn*'s arrival at Mozambique harbor, and allowed to depart, with a passport for the Havana, but on getting outside, the slaver commenced levying contributions of slaves from the different ports, and plundering Arabs down along the coast. Not having water casks on board (they having been burned at Mozambique harbor,) he stood over the island of Joana, and levied a contribution from an English schooner and an American whaler lying there, after which he continued his course for the island of Mayotta, where he anchored, and sent to the King to procure him 200 slaves, with a sufficient supply of rice and water to maintain them. However, he ended his cruise here, for a French corvette happened to come round the island, and, on observing a vessel at anchor, sent her boats and took him. He was sent into Mozambique harbor, and it was said that he had on board 250 Arabs, negroes, &c.

The three Spanish slavers condemned by the local government at Mozambique harbor, (see our No. 45,) have since been ascertained to be the *Great Antilles*, *Relampago*, and *Emprededor*, but sailing under Portuguese colors, with the following names: *Gloria*, *Maria Segunda*, and *Emprededor*. The cargoes and specie they had on board were given up to the masters, after heavy fines had been levied on them; the prize brig *Relampago*, taken into the government service, and fitted up as a man-of-war, had been expedited for the different ports along the coast, with orders for taking any vessels that might have entered fitted for the Slave Trade; the Governor General besides taking very active steps to suppress the Slave Trade, had removed from their post all the Governors of the different ports suspected of giving any countenance thereto.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—We have been favored with the subjoined extract from a letter to a gentleman of this city, dated St. Croix, December 30 :

"I beheld this morning, in company with several gentlemen, one of the most horrible sights my eyes ever encountered. An English brig of war which cruises in the vicinity of Porto Rico, while running from St. Thomas to this island, observed at a considerable distance a small dirty looking craft, which would not have been suspected as a slaver but from the number of men seen upon deck. After a short chase, the brig came up to her, and from her appearance the commander of the brig was satisfied she was no slaver, but concluded that after having taken the trouble of giving her a chase, they might as well search her. On opening the hatches, they found the hold crammed with negroes from 8 to 12 years old, stark naded, with their heads shaved.

The crew of the slaver was immediately taken on board the brig, and the slaver manned and brought into this port.

This morning after breakfast, we engaged a boat and went along side the slaver, and conversed some time with the lieutenant in command, on the subject of his vocation.

Several of the little sufferers were very ill, and one died last night. They were all placed around the sides of the vessel, and as we approached, they grinned and waved their hands at us, apparently quite happy and pleased with having their liberty on deck.

I do not regret that I took the trouble to see them, but I never desire to see another such a horrible sight. The cargo belongs to a Spaniard in Porto Rico, whose loss will be \$60,000. The brig has just fired a salute, which has been answered from the fort, and she is departing for Porto Rico, whence the slaver will be sent to Havana, where I suppose these unfortunate creatures will be apprenticed to Spanish masters."—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

THE REV. C. W. ANDREWS, the late rector of St. Andrew's church, Pittsburgh, whose failing health compelled him to resign that station, purposes visiting our missionary stations in Africa. We hope he may find restoration for his health, and future ability for greater usefulness.

03—We beg the attention of our readers, in the South and South-west, to the notice that an expedition will sail from New Orleans in April or May next. We hope all our exchange papers will insert this notice.

Let the Emigrants on all the tributaries of the Mississippi be ready at that time; and, let the patrons of the Society remember, that the expedition just sailed, has drained our treasury. Our funds, then, must be increased, and that immediately. Let all our agents redouble their diligence, as we are doing at this office, to raise money. It will require every possible exertion to provide the means to send off the contemplated expedition.

03—An error occurs in the Report of the Board of Directors, which escaped our notice, and needs correction. The receipts of the last year are given, without deducting the amount in hand at the date of the last Annual Report.

Contributions to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, from Jan. 20th, to Feb. 20th, 1841, inclusive.

Received of R. B. Davidson, annual subscription for 1841	\$10 00	
Of Hugh Campbell	10 00	
Of Wm. McKee	10 00	
Cash	5 00	
Cash	5 00	
Of W. H. Rind	10 00	
Of C. P. Bayard, annual donation	5 00	
Of Mr. Hinkle	5 00	
Of Levi Dickson, donation	10 00	
Of James Bayard	21 00	
Total,		\$101 00

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Colonization Society, from the 20th of Jan., to the 20th of Feb., 1841.

New Hampshire—Collections by George Barker, agent—Hollis \$20 31; Nashua \$20; Milford \$2; Amherst \$14	\$56 31	
Warren, J. B. Hoyt \$5; Hancock, Nathan Wheeler \$5—Herrick-r, Abel Connor \$5, Collections at Mt. Vernon \$8 50—		
Francestown \$76 36—Henniker \$24 70—Hillsboro' \$4 40—		
Hillsboro' Bridge \$7—Hillsboro' Centre \$4	139 96	196 27
Connecticut—Mrs. Eliza A. Ward of Middletown, for herself and son Henry, being their 1st annual instalment	100 00	
Collections by Rev. C. J. Tenney, agent—Manchester, to constitute the pastor of their church a L. M. \$36 25—East Windsor, in part, to constitute the Rev. Levi Smith, their pastor, a L. M. \$21 85—Somers \$14 38—Norwich city, Chas. Rockwell, Esq., \$100—Jabez Huntington, Esq., \$10—Russel Hulbert, Esq., \$10—Griswold \$30 50	222 98	322 98
New York—Skaneateles, from Rev. S. W. Brace, collections made in his church		10 00
New Jersey—William Rankin, Esq., of Newark, his 2d annual instalment	100 00	
Pittsgrove, Female Colonization Society \$10—collections in the church, \$10—received December 12, by mistake not acknowledged	20 00	120 00
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, from the Rev. Calvin Colton, 4,000 copies of "Colonization and Abolition contrasted," with the stereotype plates		190 00
District of Columbia—Washington, collections in Rev. O. B. Brown's church, July 4, 1840		5 25
Report of donations of money received by F. Knight, during his late tour collecting emigrants:		
Virginia—Received from E. Broadus, Esq., executor of the will of the late Thomas Hall, bequest for the expenses of twenty-four emigrants	600 00	
Lexington, Rev. James Ruffner, D. D. \$10—Dr. Paine \$1—Col. J. McDowall Reid \$10—Capt. Preston \$5—Mr. Compton \$2	28 00	
Wythville, Mrs. Margaret Stewart	5 00	
(Campbell county, Old Concord congregation, to constitute the Rev. Wm. Hammersley a L. M. \$34		
Charlottesville, R. K. Mead \$10—Mrs. Sarah Gilmer \$5—Mrs. Franklin Minor \$5—Mrs. Louisa Meriwether \$3, Mrs. Mary Craven \$1—Dr. Frank Carr \$1. The amount \$59, deposited with B. Brand, Esq., Treasurer of the Virginia State Colonization Society.)		
Fredericksburg, Com. Crane \$5—J. Matcalf, Esq. \$5	10 00	
Also parcels of clothing from several ladies and gentlemen, valued at \$25	25 00	
Norfolk, Mrs. B. Pollard \$2—Lt. Barren \$2—J. Rowland \$5 E. P. Goodrich \$5—Richard Walke \$5—Col. Wm. Garnet \$10—Walter H. Taylor \$3—W. DeLacy \$1—R. Chamberlain, Treasurer of the Norfolk Aux. Col. Soc. \$3	36 00	

Va.—The following donations were made by the citizens in useful articles for the emigrants. Allyn & Robertson, hardware \$10 50—John Bonsal & Co., hardware \$25—H. P. Tabb, do. \$1 75—J. Dickson \$1—C. & G. Reid, nails \$5 25—H. Heerman & Co., shoes \$40—Charles Harris, bread \$20—Paul & Pegram, blankets and clothing \$10—J. I. Bloodgood, cotton clothes \$3 50—Mr. Roberts, tin ware \$3—J. Moore, chairs \$1 50—Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Ninus, Mrs. Hartshorn and Mr. Rickaby, parcels of clothing \$25—J. A. McKinder, articles from his store \$20—Mr. Mosely, vegetables, \$1 25			\$167 75	
Richmond, two drafts on B. Brand, Esq., Treasurer of the Virginia Colonization Society			79 00	
Collections by Rev. Chas. Cummins, agent—Mrs. Pauline Le Grand, to constitute herself a L. M. \$50—Capt. H. A. Watkins, of Charlotte \$20—Paul S. Carrington, Esq., \$20—H. Carrington, Esq., Lady and Daughter \$15. Danville, from the Ladies of the Rev. J. P. Anderson's church, to constitute him a L. M. \$30—subscription, in part, to constitute the Rev. G. W. Dome a L. M. \$9 50,—\$5 of which was given by Thomas Chalmers, a little boy who had a five dollar gold piece, and by his mother's consent, made it a voluntary offering to the American Colonization Society. From the sale of a native manufactured gold ring, from Timbuctoo, sent by Mrs. Payne, a Missionary Lady, to Miss Mary Blackford, of Fredericksburg, and by her presented to Dr. C. to sell for the benefit of the American Col. Soc. \$20—Rev. Jno. Grammar \$20—other donation 86 50			271 00	
James C. Halsell, Charlottesville, to constitute himself a L. M.			30 00	
Clarksville, to constitute the Rev. D. G. Doak a L. M.			33 05	
(\$14 of the above sum was paid by the Ladies' of his church, \$17 75 by the young Ladies of M. Venables' school, \$1 by a Lady of a neighboring church, and 30 cents by Mr. T. Carrington's little children.)				
Halifax, Mrs. Ann Nelson \$20—John Nelson, Esq., \$20—other donations \$85 95			125 95	410 75
Tennessee—Received from the estate of the late Hugh Martin, of Dandridge, bequest for the expenses of ten emigrants, through F. Knight				500 00
North Carolina—Milton, Caswell county, to constitute the Rev. N. H. Harding a L. M., by his congregation			36 00	
Collections by the Rev. W. McKenny, agent, Pittsboro' \$2 50—Smithfield \$3 50—Baptist church in Raleigh \$3 75—T. H. Selby \$2—R. Green \$1—Col. James \$10—Rev. H. G. Leigh \$5—Lawrenceburg 16 38—Mrs. Young and Mrs. Bolbett \$1 50—Miss Patridge \$1—Mrs. Fuller 34 cents—Dr. Perry \$5—Miss Lucy Johnson 60 cents—a Gentleman \$1—				
from some colored people \$6 83—Jerusalem meeting house \$4 56—Shady Grove meeting house \$14 25—Miss Ann Ward \$5—Dr. E. Malone \$10—John A. Williams \$1 60—George E. Spruille, Esq. \$15—Martha A. Brodieu \$2 50—Dr. S. Ward \$5			118 31	154 31
Ohio—Ladies of Springfield, through Hon. Mr. Mason			20 00	
Mrs. Abbe B. James, Tr. of Urbana Female Colonization Soc.			255 00	275 00
Kentucky—Paris, H. C. Hart, Esq., being his 10th annual instalment				100 00
			<u>\$3,284 56</u>	